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All the Editorial Correspondence should be addressed to:

Professor S. N. Dubey, Editor
Indian Journal of Community Psychology
State Bank Colony, Bachhara Road,
Faizabad—224 001 (U.P.), India
email : drsurendra_fzd@yahoo.co.in
Phone: +91-8787259707, +91 94150 39619
Website: www.ijcpind.com

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Secretariat: Department of Applied Psychology
Purvanchal University, Jaunpur – 222002 (U.P.)
Mobile: +91-9452261436
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An integrated theory of behavior: Revised

Surendra Nath Dubey*

The objective of the study has been to develop an Integrated Theory of Behavior, to test the theory on Indian and foreign samples and to test the application of theory in changing, predicting and controlling behavior. The scientific method for the development of theory stems from the natural sciences and adopted by the Bunge and Ardila (1990). The theory put forth many psycho-socio-cultural determinants of behavior. Genetic factors are crucial in building base for the behavior to grow in cultivating milieu of psychological, cultural and social factors. Development of Behavior takes place in five stages: Stage I(0 to 5 years) in which culture and tradition of the family (Sanskrit and Sanskriti coming to the child in the form of child rearing practices in particular culture) give thrust for the development of a unique behavior pattern of the child. Stage II: age 6 to 12 years besides food and water, safety, health, clothing, and education, are the prominent factors determining the behavior. Stage III: age 13 to 18, sex, power, prestige, safety and education are the dominant determinants of the behavior. Stage IV: 19 to 50 years, again sex along with money, power, caste, religion, prestige, quality of food intake, thought process, the organization in which a person works, proverbs, sayings in the society, literature (like Shrimadbhagawadgita, Shri Ramcharitmanas) and place of residence are the directing force for the development of behavior. Stage V: Religious beliefs and practices and life time experiences are dominant determinants of behavior during this stage spreading from above 50 years till the end of life. Any behavior, adequate or inadequate, desirable or undesirable is facilitated and strengthened by reinforcement. Most of the unwanted behavior is learnt by the individual through Faulty Reinforcement System (a model developed by the author to explain undesirable behavior in Indian (Dubey, 1992) society. We come to the conclusion that the most important determining factors of any behaviour are: Sex, Anger, Greed, Ignorance, Arrogance, Love, Affection, Compassion, Hunger, Jealousy, Money, Status, Power, Family Variables such as; Culture, Caste and Religious practices, Behavior of Leaders in the organization and Behavior of Political and Religious Leaders. There are five factors that prepare the base for the change and control in behavior are: Vivacity, Attitude, Discipline, Determination, Trust and Unconditional surrender to Almighty. Control in behavior and desired change can be achieved at 3 levels: Level 1: Stimulus-response level; by the process

* Ph.D., Former Principal and Professor of Psychology, K.S. Saket P.G. College, Ayodhya, India.

Counseling and advocacy in Ireland

Sachin Jain*, Kristina Faimon**, Monique Mallory*** and Shannon Shoemaker****

Counseling the Irish population continues to progress throughout Ireland, however much help is needed in terms of providing services for low-income families, breaking down gender roles, and fighting stereotypes and racism. This population has become more open to counseling services but due to expenses, little assistance from the government and scarce counselors, it has become difficult to advocate and address mental needs. This chapter focuses on the social justice issues that are occurring in this country as well as possible strategies counselor and advocates could take to better serve this population.

Keywaord : Counseling, advocacy, ireland

INTRODUCTION

The focus of this chapter will be to get an understanding of Ireland and its relationship with advocacy and counseling. In completing this task, it is essential to look at the rich and complex history of this country and the role counseling as played there. Furthermore, this chapter will explore the future of counseling and advocacy in Ireland, as well as the cultural context of Irish Americans, so counselors across the globe can gain a greater grasp of the lived experience of this population. The chapter will start out with distinguishing between the Republic and Northern Ireland then moving into the history and policy surrounding counseling.

The island of Ireland is divided into two political entities. The Republic occupies most of the island, with a population of 4.5 million people (O'Marain) and is separate nation from the United Kingdom. Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom and has been separated from the Republic since 1921. Northern Ireland is still struggling with division as a result of a time period referred to as the "Troubles" is still affecting them today (Aiken, 2015). The "troubles" were a particularly violent time in the 1970s to the 1990s where many people were killed. This is important to note for the counseling field as historical trauma may be playing out within the counseling relationship. Next, the historical development of counseling will be described as to see how the foundation of counseling was built.

Country related Information: Universal and Culture specific perspectives

Social Support: The Department of Social Protection, similar to the United States' Department of Social Services, provides a plethora of

*PhD, University of Providence, Great Falls, MT**PhD, Bellevue University, Bellevue, NE***MEd, South Carolina Department of Mental Health****PhD, Hood College, Frederick, MD, U.S.A.

Positive psychology in context with Indian Heritage

Madhurima Pradhan*

Positive Psychology is the scientific and applied approach to uncover the strengths of people and to promote their positive functioning. Undoubtedly, thinking about "what's wrong with people" is only one side of human life. Positive psychology offers a look at the other side that is "What's right about people".

Keyword : Positive Psychology, Indian Heritage

INTRODUCTION

Indian Psychology is basically positive and greatly influenced by a very rich cultural heritage on Spirituality. Human beings have been perceived as having immense potentials to evolve and actualize their potential. Although fallible, human being can turn the life from "Body consciousness to " Soul consciousness." The Hindi translation of the term Spirituality is "*adhyatm*" Which means "*atmanah sambaddham gyanam*" or "the knowledge related to the nature of soul." Spiritual matters are thus those matters regarding ultimate nature and purpose of human beings, not only as material and biological organisms but as being with a unique relationship with something which is beyond time and material world.

Therefore human life is a journey of soul which resides in a human body. During this journey, the soul passes through the shadows of negativities of life (e.g. ego , stress , anxiety, lethargy etc.) in spite of having seven eternal qualities (*satoguna*). Indian psychology highlights the pathway to make this journey easy and ultimate goal of liberation of soul (*moksha*) achievable through yoga, meditation and prayer. The first step is to have true introduction of soul or "I" and to differentiate it from "my". The benefits of understanding the true nature of soul are several for example detachment from ignorance, fear, anxieties and death etc. ; development of witness perspective and ,dissolution of ego etc. Regular practice of yoga, meditation and prayer help to discipline the mind to achieve balance, (*samyavastha*) to overcome the hindrance in the pursuit of happiness and to improve the qualities of different roles we play in our lives. In this way the Indian spiritual heritage has important implications for the achievement of goals of Positive Psychology i.e. wisdom and knowledge, courage , humanity , justice and transcendence . Lastly focusing either on positive or negative side of human life will be half of the entire story. Future Psychologists must develop an inclusive approach to examine and consider both the weaknesses and strengths of

* Professor and Head, Deptt of Psychology ,Lucknow University, Lucknow, India

Aggression management through psychological intervention among adolescents

Ariba Mansoori and Kalpana Jain***

The aim of the study is to see the impact of intervention module on aggression of adolescents. Pre test and post test experimental control group design was used. 20 high aggressive adolescents were selected on the basis of IIP aggression scale developed by K .K. Shrivastava (2015). Participants were in age range of 13-16 years. Intervention module was prepared and given to experimental group. Data was analyzed using paired 't' test. The result showed significant impact of aggression on adolescents.

Keyword : Aggression management, psychological intervention, adolescents

INTRODUCTION

Today aggression is a big problem of entire world. Adolescents' aggression or their delinquent behavior can be seen in families, schools and society. Aggression is commonly viewed by as being proactive or reactive; overt or covert; or physical, verbal or relational (Werner & Crick, 2004). Aggression viewed as a negative emotion like; anger, as a motive like; desire to injure others or harm, and as a negative attitude like; racial or ethnic prejudice (Ghosh 2013). Children who show aggressive behavior are likely to be rejected by peers, to be perceived as incompetent by adults and to have learning difficulties (Coie et al., 1995; Rubin et al., 2006).

Students with aggressive behavior show deficiency in emotional self control and empathy. Therefore, these students face more difficulties to deal with social situations and their incapacity to adequately managing their emotions may lead them to behave aggressively before uncertain situations (Franco et al., 2016).

Most of the studies had explored the negative consequences of aggression. Adolescents' aggression might lead to serious negative effects both to the victims and aggressors. The victims may develop personality and psychological disorder, experience physical injury, and death, being poor at academic level, have bleak future career. Aggressive adolescents can be involved in smoking, drinking, substance abuse, fighting and (Pung et al., 2015).

Factors influencing aggression

Biological (Davidson et al. 2000; Davidson et al., 2000; McBurnett et al., 2000), environmental and personal (Anderson & Bushman, 2002) factors influence aggression. Relationship of aggressive

* Department of Psychology, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, India

Development of the professional counseling in Romania

Ramona I. Grad*, Sylvia Lindinger-Sternart, Sachin Jain** and Barry Jackson*****

Counseling, psychology and psychotherapy have developed as professions in Romania in the post-Communist era in response to changing needs within society. The history of this change and the national and international influences promoting the development of these professions are presented. Important differences between these mental health professions are explained. In addition, the article includes a brief examination of assets and barriers which will shape the future development of the counseling profession in Romania.

Key words: *Romanian counseling, psychology, psychotherapy, career counseling, international counseling*

INTRODUCTION

Professional schools and training programs for psychology, psychotherapy, and counseling, have been developed throughout Romania and they have graduated many counselors, psychologists, and psychotherapists. The majority of these training programs focus on psychology and psychotherapy rather than counseling. There is a clear distinction between counselors, psychologists and psychotherapists in terms of legal titles in Romania. Only professionals working in schools are legally recognized by the State as counselors and as such they are funded by the national government. Individuals who practice counseling outside of schools, for example in a private practice setting or professional organization, are called psychologists or psychotherapists and do not receive governmental funding. The reasons for this distinction and government funding of school counselors is rooted in the recent Romanian history.

History of Counseling Development in Romania

Social, educational, and economic needs have influenced the development of counseling from a paraprofessional to a professional status in most countries (Bond et al., 2001). Evidence of the influence of these forces in the evolution of counseling, psychology and psychotherapy into professions can be seen in recent eras of Romanian history. These influences on the formation of public services, such as counseling, are apparent during the 20th-century in the three time periods of pre-Communist era (1924-1947), the Communist era (1947-1989), and the post-Communist era (1989-present) (Szilagyi, & Paredes, 2010). The pre-Communist era, after “The Great War”, witnessed rapid social,

Ph.D.The University of Texas at TylerPhD,University of Providence, Great Falls, MT***PhD,Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg, PA USA*

Family environment of spouses of alcoholics and the spouses of non-alcoholics

Ashok Parasar* and Dinesh Naik**

Introduction:-Present Study aim to assess the difference between Family Environment of spouses of alcoholics and the spouses of non-alcoholics. Family environment bearing healthy and high quality characteristics affects the development of the child in many ways like self concept of the child and his/her emotional and social development. Social status of the parents, relations within the family, the number of siblings and the relations among the siblings determine the characteristics of the family environment. Methodology:- The sample comprised 150 spouses of alcoholics and 150 spouses of non-alcoholics. The sample of spouses of alcoholics was collected from the permission of authority of Ankur rehab Center, Indore, M.P. Non-Alcoholics (Spouses) data was also collected from Indore, M.P. Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test Second Edition (WHO, 1992), Family Environment Scale- Indian adaptation of FES, (Joshi & Vyas, 1987) and General health Questionnaire GHQ (Shamsunder et. al, 1986) were used in data collection. Result & Conclusion:-Study revealed that the family environment is better in the spouses of non-alcoholics group than the spouses of alcoholics group.

Key words:Family Environment , spouses of alcoholics and the spouses of non-alcoholics

INTRODUCTION

Alcohol addiction is an alcohol use disorder characterized by continued drinking despite negative consequences and the inability to fulfil responsibilities. Alcohol dependence, also known as alcoholism, is characterized by a craving for alcohol, possible physical dependence on alcohol, an inability to control one's drinking on any given occasion, and an increasing tolerance to alcohol's effects (APA, 1994).

Those who are alcohol addicted meet all of the criteria of alcohol abuse, but they will also exhibit some or all of the following:

1. Narrowing of the drinking repertoire (drinking only one brand or type of alcohol beverage).
2. Drink-seeking behaviour (only going to social events that will include drinking or only hanging out with others who drink).
3. Alcohol tolerance (having to drink increasing amounts to achieve previous effects).

* Clinical Psychologist MCS, District Hospital College Gyanpur, Bhadohi, U.P.

** Research Guide & Principal, Art, Commerce & Science Lasalgaon, Dist- Nashik, India

Psychosocial wellbeing of the elderly : supporting family caregiving through partnership between older people and the community service arrangements

*Amarnath Rai**

We are already two decades passed through the 21st century and the third millennium with hope for better days in its store but we carry along a lot problems too, for which we ought to garner our resources. We must arrange to hold our grip over the problems of population, poverty, pollution, prejudice and politicization. Problems related to population are manifested in increasingly larger proportion of elder people besides urbanization.

Keywords: *Psychosocial wellbeing, elderly ,supporting family caregivers, community service*

INTRODUCTION

Problems of elderly are not altogether new. As an age old rule with 'aging life comes a full circle back, demanding care which in many respects resembles early years of life. With prolonged life a larger number of people need physio-medical, economic and psychosocial care. But, what is new about these needs and demands. After all the family has been looking after them and providing them care as long as they required it. The story would have been possibly so simple but for the change in the status of the family, especially adoption of newer roles- occupational and social - by the house wives without having had to do away with traditional roles and thus putting down immense physical and mental stress. Besides this dimension of caregiving, let us remember we can neither wish so many elder people renounce their social life nor afford viewing elder component of our population altogether only through rehabilitative or remedial perspective as that would amount to unjust denial of the lot of residual ability, fitness and willingness to play worthy roles in the society and the community. We need to consider the elderly component of population as an assets and not a liability or social burden (Rai, 1989). But, for that to happen community services must exist, with or without bureaucratic support, to serve people who need extra-familial support either to supplement the familial support or to substitute it altogether.

The elderly people, the family, and the community service organizations actually form such a triadic relationship

** Associate Professor (Retd.) Psychology Department M.G.S.S. Degree College, Ghazipur, india*

Perceived social support of physically challenged adolescents

Sandhya Ojha* and Rinu Chaturvedi**

Adolescence is a period of active growth and development-physical, sexual, social and emotional. There are wide normal variations between the time of onset and the attainment of full maturity. Many adolescents present few if any problems during this potentially turbulent period, and make the necessary adjustments without undue stress to themselves, their family or their friends. Physically challenged adolescents are also apart of society, thus the full support to be given to the improvement of the overall well-being of physically challenged adolescents and their integration into the mainstream of society. The present study was designed to examine whether there were gender differences in Social Support of physically challenged adolescents and control group. The sample consisted of purposively selected 240 (120 orthopaedically handicapped and 120 control group, aged 14 to 17 years) school going adolescents of grade IXth and Xth. Social Support measure was developed by Arora and Kumar (1998) was administered on each subject. Certain descriptive statistics such as mean, SD and value was used for analyzing the data.

Keywords: Perceived, social support, physically challenged

INTRODUCTION

The finding of the present study revealed significant difference in social support between physically challenged adolescents and control group but no significant gender differences were found between physically challenged boys and physically challenged girls regarding social support. Conclusion: The present research reveals that physically challenged showed better than control group on Social Support and physically challenged girls scored better on social support than physically challenged boys

Keywords: Social Support, Physically Challenged, Orthopaedically Handicapped (OH), Well-being.

Globally, almost 190 million young people between the ages of 10-24 live with a physical, sensory, intellectual or mental health disability significant enough to make a difference in their daily lives. Although theories attempting to explain this phase of life differ in some respect, there is consensus amongst psychologists that this transition from childhood to adulthood is a turbulent time period that affects children both psychologically and physically. Indian context both adolescent girls and boys have very different experiences during growing years including adolescence, the cultural differences are vast with regard to

Associate Professor, Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, Sri Agrasen Kanya Autonomous P.G College, Varanasi, India*

Development of consumer emotional intelligence scale

Deepak Kumar Srivastava *

Consumer Emotional Intelligence Scale based on Kidwell, Hardesty and Childers (2008) was designed to understand how consumers use emotional information skillfully in making effective decisions. The Scale has four dimensions- perceiving, facilitating, understanding and managing emotions. The preliminary draft was prepared and was given to five judges to assess the items. Some modifications were made according to suggestions. The preliminary draft consisting 20 items, was administered on a sample of 500 male and female respondents. The respondents age ranged from 17 years to 39 years belonging to eastern U. P. Item analysis was conducted. t test was calculated to find out significance of items. The t values of 3 items were not significant and were deleted and thus in the final form of the scale there were 5 items in perceiving, 4 items in facilitating, 4 items in understanding and 5 items in managing dimension. There were total 18 significant items. Reliability of the scale was determined by calculating Cronbach Alpha and Split half reliability using SPSS. Cronbach Alpha was .664 and split half reliability .610. Content validity, concurrent validity and factorial validity were calculated and the scale was found to be a valid one. The scale is useful in conducting marketing research.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, consumer behaviour, marketing research

INTRODUCTION

Consumer Emotional Intelligence Scale based on Kidwell, Hardesty and Childers (2008) was designed to understand how consumers use emotional information skillfully in making effective decisions. Kidwell et. al, used the ability model of emotional intelligence proposed by Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence test (2003) and they presented four dimensions- perceiving, facilitating, understanding and managing emotions.

The perceiving dimension of the scale consists of 5 items showing emotional expressions. The emotions expressed were sadness, excitement, relax, guilt surprise. These emotions expressed through a single face. The respondents were asked to rate the emotions expressed on five point scale. Initially the facilitating dimension had a five items expressing the emotional feelings while purchasing apparels. The responses were obtained on five point scale. Five items were prepared for measuring understanding dimension of consumer emotional intelligence. The items were presented in situation form and the respondents were required to give their responses about the emotions they felt in such situation. In managing dimension six situations with

* Director Management, Kailash Institute of Pharmacy and Management, Gorakhpur, India

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